

THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

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FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1893.

BIGGER ARMIES AND NAVIES.

The New York *Sun* has made an investigation and finds that, although the peoples of Europe murmur more and more in opposition, the burdens of militarism are growing. Leading statesmen of several of the great nations have lately expressed opinions and given semi-official intimations that the limit has been reached, but there is no cessation in the activity and magnitude of preparation. The French military budget, the French marine budget and the Austrian military budget for 1894 were communicated to the legislative bodies of the respective countries two weeks ago. In each case provision for increased armament was asked.

The budget of the French War Ministry demands credits amounting to 636,701,630 francs. It provides for 28,555 officers, which is 215 more than in the present year; for 526,048 men, or 8351 more than this year, and for 141,059 horses, 534 more than in 1893. The French marine budget for 1894 amounts to 267,000,000 francs. Of this amount 80,000,000 francs are to be devoted to the construction of new vessels. There will be put on the stocks this year, according to the program presented in the budget, three 12,000-ton ironclads, two first-class cruisers, eight second-class cruisers, one torpedo despatch boat, and twenty-four torpedo boats. Provision is asked for the completion during 1894 of other vessels already in course of construction, as follows: Eleven ironclads, five armor-belted cruisers, one first-class cruiser, five second-class cruisers, and two third class cruisers, in addition to torpedo, despatch, submarine, and other smaller boats. There will thus be, in 1894, about a hundred war vessels in course of construction or equipment for the French navy.

Economy and retrenchment in military matters have been talked in Austria lately, but the Austrian military estimates for 1894 provide for a "necessary expansion" of the army. The number of officers will be increased, additional horses will be purchased, and the artillery will be "reorganized" on a broad scale. Seven hundred and thirteen additional officers will be gazetted to infantry regiments during 1894; a like increase of officers is projected for the rifle battalions, and a few will be added to the cavalry, artillery and medical corps; but these reforms will extend over several years. A brigade of artillery will be added, making sixteen instead of fifteen, and a total of sixty-four regiments of field artillery. Additions will also be made to the fortress artillery. A telephone corps is to be attached to each army corps.

There has been an enormous increase in the strength of the European navies during the past year or so, and the Austrian Naval Minister calls attention to the fact that during last year Great Britain added to her fleet more vessels and a greater tonnage than that of the whole of the Austro-Hungarian navy put together. Twenty-one ships, representing 141,000 tons displacement, was England's addition to her navy in 1892. Russia approached most nearly to Great Britain in adding to her fleet during that year, and most of the great powers notably increased their naval strength. The report of the Naval Minister says there was an almost feverish activity in building during 1892, which strained the resources of many State yards, as well as of numerous private firms. If, as some wise men argue, the armament of nations is the best guarantee of peace, the millennium would seem to be at hand.

All the vessels launched last year by the more important countries were armored ships of the line, with protected hulls and decks, with a displacement between 10,000 and 14,000 tons, the former being more general. The armor consisted mainly of steel or compound plates, and in a few cases of nickel steel. Nickel steel was also used to some extent for naval guns. The most notable innovation in machinery was the use of three screws in some of the larger vessels. The use of petroleum has been abandoned on warships, on account mainly of the risk of fire. The big guns of 100 to 110 tons continue to give way to those of lighter calibre, the new guns, being at the most, not more than sixty-eight

tons in weight, with a calibre of thirty-four centimetres, against forty-five centimetres in the big guns. Many experts consider this reduction in calibre as premature, in view of the recent improvements in ships' armor. There was a great increase in the number of quick firing guns of medium calibre up to sixteen centimetres. The general use of smokeless powder, for guns of all calibre, is considered by the compilers of the Austrian report to be only a question of short time. The Whitehead and the Schwarzkopf torpedoes are the only ones yet adopted for offensive operations. The experiments with submarine boats are noted as not being very encouraging, and that form of vessel is not considered to be a serious factor in naval construction as yet.

THE CROWN LANDS ACT.

No one can be better pleased than the *Star*, which has all along argued for the opening of the crown lands to settlement, at the action taken by the Government yesterday. The crown land bill, which was read to the Councils and referred to the Judiciary Committee, is a most commendable measure. It vests the ownership of the lands absolutely in the Provisional Government and sets the property apart as a special domain for the promotion of the general prosperity of the nation, and particularly for the development of a policy of land settlement by persons who desire to get small holdings for their personal use. In fact, the bill might be called one to create small farms and add to the industrious and productive population. If the measure becomes a law it will not be long before a million acres, or those portions of them not leased, and those, the leases of which are all the time expiring, will be offered to the actual settler. What that means to a group which is still 400,000 short of the population it can actually support, it is easy to see at a glance.

Good land put within the reach of people of small means and habits of industry, which land is capable of raising products like coffee, pineapples, cocoa, etc., not to speak of winter vegetables for the San Francisco market, will yet make these Islands the home of a dense population and the theater of a widely diffused and permanent prosperity.

DR. TROUSSEAU and his friend the *Bulletin* are pleased to point out that only six members of the Leprosy Fund Commission dissented from the report of the India investigators, leaving five to approve it. It appears from an examination of page 8 of the report that these five joined in the original dissent, signing their names with the majority. Afterwards they made out a minority memorandum in which they went back, in quite the Trousseau fashion, upon their previous conclusions. Even in doing so they did not feel quite sure of their ground, but modified their plea against compulsory segregation of lepers by urging the institution of homes where patients might "voluntarily reside." They evidently wanted lepers to be kept away from the uninfected, but were loth, after the non-contagious theories advanced, to come out boldly and say so. Hence the "voluntary" compromise. It is entirely safe to say that not one of these doctors—even those who have had such a vast experience with Asiatic leprosy as an attendance upon the English aristocracy might imply (see *Bulletin*)—would either eat with or cohabit with a leprosy person. Confronted with that supreme test they would desert the field as rapidly as Trousseau would under such similar circumstances. And why not? Didn't Father Damien die from leprosy contagion?

In his letter to this journal on Wednesday last, Dr. Trousseau used the following language:

About my evidence in the Thrum libel case, it was given over ten years ago * * * before the bacillus theory was even dreamed of.

The bacillus theory was reported to the Medical Society of Christiania by Dr. Hansen in 1874, nine years before the Thrum case was brought. If Dr. Trousseau never heard of this he can find an account of it on page 1 of the preface to G. Thin's work on leprosy, a copy of which is in the hands of the Board of Health.

ADVOCES by the Monowai show that the war in Samoa has about come to an end, the pretender Mataafa having taken refuge on a British cruiser and the rebel chiefs on board a German man-of-war. There is no danger, it is said, of further violence; a fact which may bring the Philadelphia from Callao direct to this harbor.

Friendly Foot Race.

On Saturday, August 12th, at the new Base Ball grounds, just before the commencement of the football game, five local sprints will indulge in a footrace, three of them being football players. The race is said to be run for glory alone.

THE AUGUST TERM.

CALENDAR OF CASES FOR THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The August Term of the First Circuit to Be Held on Monday, August 7th, 1893.
—Judge Whiting Presiding.

HAWAIIAN JURY—CRIMINAL.

The Queen vs. H. F. Poor, embezzlement. Hatch with the prosecution; Peterson-Rosa for defendant. Five counts.

Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands vs. Paina Apala, assault and battery; appeal from District Court, Honolulu. Peepoe for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. S. Maki, manslaughter. Davidson for prosecution; Castle for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. J. E. Bush, libel, first degree. Peterson Creighton-Kaulukou for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Ailue, larceny, Kaula for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Nawai, alias D. Nawai Namailou, assault with deadly weapon. C. W. Ashford for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. T. Akana, assault and battery; appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

Provisional Government vs. Lui, liquor selling without license; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaulukou for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. A. Kahanui, liquor selling without license; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaulukou for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Kinilau, assault and battery; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaulukou for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Kahalepio, assault and battery; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaulukou for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Puhili, liquor selling without license; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaulukou for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Malie and Ane, alias Julia, keeping disorderly house; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Peterson-Kaulukou for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Hakalaui and Naukana, malicious injury; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaulukou for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Kaila, liquor selling without license; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaulukou for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. John Richard, liquor selling without license; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. C. W. Ashford for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. D. Kekona, violating Section 3, Act 21 of the Provisional Government; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. C. W. Ashford for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Kaula hao, violating Section 3, Act 21 of the Provisional Government; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kahookano for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Kaula wahine (w.), violating Section 3, Act 21 of the Provisional Government; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. C. W. Ashford for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. S. W. Mahelona, unlawful possession of opium; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Ashford Kaula for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Kallu, violating section 3, act 21 of the Provisional Government; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. C. W. Ashford for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Lui Oliva, liquor selling without license; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaulukou for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Kaula hao, violating section 3, act 21 of the Provisional Government; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. C. W. Ashford for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Lilia (w), for assault and battery; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kahookano for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. D. N. a, liquor selling without license; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaula for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Lilly Mahi, deserting husband; appeal from District Court of Wailua. Kinney for prosecution; C. W. Ashford for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Mr. Kaahanui, alias Kaulani liquor selling without license; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaulukou for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Sam Kia, violating Section 3, Act 21 of the Provisional Government; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaula for defendant.

FOREIGN JURY—CRIMINAL.

Provisional Government vs. E. E. Carey, libel first degree. Hartwell for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Ah Fo, unlawful possession of opium; appeal from District Court, Honolulu. Creighton for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Lam Kow, liquor-selling without a license; appeal from District Court, Honolulu. Davidson for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Ah Young, violating Section 5, Chapter 41, laws 1886; appeal from District Court, Honolulu. Peterson for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Ah Lun and Ah Keong, violating Section 3, Act 21 of the Provisional Government;

(Continued on Third page.)

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

Owing to the failure, in the past, of certain Corporations to present to the Minister of the Interior the Annual Exhibit required by Law, notice is hereby given:

That hereafter, upon the failure of any Corporation to present the Exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself, or by one or more Commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the Corporation, and examine its officers touching its affairs, under oath.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, July 24th, 1893. 102-31

ACT 40.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE FACILITIES TO DEPOSITORS AND PROVIDING FOR TERM DEPOSITS IN THE HAWAIIAN POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Be it enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

Section 1. The Postmaster-General, as manager of the Postal Savings Bank, with the consent and approval of the Minister of Finance, may issue to any person Term Deposit Certificates in the name of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, for deposits of not less than Five Hundred Dollars, nor more than Five Thousand Dollars.

Section 2. The amount so deposited shall draw interest at a rate not to exceed six per cent. per annum to be computed in accordance with the law regulating the Bank. Such deposits shall not in the aggregate exceed \$150,000, at any one time.

Section 3. The term for which any deposit shall be received under this Act shall not exceed twelve months.

Section 4. The form of the said certificates shall be as follows, and shall contain the conditions hereinafter set forth:

HAWAIIAN POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

CERTIFICATE.

No.

Honolulu, 189.....

Received from Dollars on

Deposit, payable in Months on

presentation of this Certificate, properly indorsed.

This deposit is made for months, and

will bear interest from 189..... at

the rate of per cent. per annum, and in

accordance with the conditions printed hereon.

Interest Approved:

Minister of Finance.

CONDITIONS.

Present this certificate at the Postal Savings

Bank at the expiration of the term stated here-

in. Interest will cease at that date.

Holders at a distance may indorse this cer-

tificate and send by mail to the Postal Savings

Bank, when it will be paid.

This Certificate may be transferred by en-

dorsement, and principal with interest will be

paid to the holder hereof.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect from

the day of its publication.

Approved this 15th day of June, A.D. 1893.

(Signed) SANFORD E. DOLE,

President of the Provisional Government of

the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

SALE OF LEASE OF CROWN LAND IN

NORTH KONA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

By order of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, Mr. James F. Morgan will sell at public auction, at his salesrooms, on THURSDAY, August 10th next, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of that tract of land situated at North Kona, Island of Hawaii, known as the Ahupuaa of Puuwaawaa and containing 40,000 acres, more or less.

Term, 25 years.

Rent, (upset) \$350 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

The Lease to be sold under the following conditions:

1st—To keep up the Forest to its present

aggregate area.

2d—To keep the Lantana from making

any further headway.

3d—To put upon the land within 3 years

from commencement of lease substantial im-

provements of a permanent character to the

value of \$3000.

Intending bidders must previous to the sale,

satisfy the Commissioners of their financial

ability to carry out the covenants of the pro-

posed lease.

For further particulars, apply to

C. P. IAUKEA,

Agent of Crown Lands, at the Court House,

Office Commissioners of Crown Lands,

Honolulu, July 17th, 1893. 102-12

WATER NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXVI of the Laws of 1886, all persons holding water privileges or those paying water rates are hereby notified that the water rates for the term ending December 31, 1893, will be due and payable at the office of the Honolulu Water Works, on the 1st day of July 1893.

All such rates remaining unpaid for fifteen days after they are due, will be subject to an additional 10 per cent.

Rates are payable at the office of the Water Works, in the Kapulua Building.

All amounts over ten dollars, payable in United States gold coin.

ANDREW BROWN,
Supt. Honolulu Water Works.

Honolulu, June 16, 1893. 74-1

TAX OFFICE NOTICE.

All personal taxes, that is, Poll tax, Road tax and School tax, shall be due and payable on and after the first day of July.

In case of personal taxes due and unpaid on the first day of August, if no personal property can be found whereon to distrain the Assessor may and is hereby authorized to cause the arrest and detention of the person of such tax payer by and under a warrant issued and

By Authority.

signed by the Assessor or his deputy to show cause, if any he has, why he should not be sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor until he discharge the amount of said tax and costs as by law provided.

No exemptions shall be allowed from personal taxes unless the parties claiming such exemption shall notify the Assessor of the Division during the month of July of each year of such claims and the grounds thereof.

JONATHAN SHAW,
Assessor 1st Division.
Approved by S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

95-2W

General Advertisements.

We are Still Importing Goods.

Among other things the bark "G. N. Wilcox" brought us the following:

Hubbuck's Genuine, No. 1 and No. 3 White Lead, in 25, 50 or 100 lb. iron kegs.

Hubbuck's White Zinc, Red Lead, pale boiled and raw Oil. Stockholm and Coal Tar, in barrels or drums. Castle Soap, Shot, BB to No. 10, Punched Horse Shoes, Sal Soda, galv'd Anchors, Brush

Door Mats, flexible steel and iron Wire Rope, Seine Twine, Harris' Harness Liquid, Day & Martin Blacking, galvanized Buckets and Tubs, Chain, blk. and galv'd 1/4 to 5/8; galv'd Sheet Iron, No. 16 to 26; Tinned Wire, Copper Wire,

No. 10 to 20, black and galv'd Fence Wire, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, Blue Mottled Soap, Anvils, 70 to 200 lbs.; Blacksmith's Vises, all sizes; a large asst. of Bar Iron, kegs Dry Venetian Red, Yellow Ochre, Paris Yellow, Burnt Umber, Ult. Blue, Paris Green, Metallic Paint, etc.

Also, received ex Australia, 2600 ass'd Elect. Lamps, Hose, Butcher Knives, Carvers, Carriage Gloss Paint, Sulphur Bellows, Scissors, Shoe, Paint and Varnish Brushes; Buckles, Picture Cord, Furni-

ture Nails, Tape Measures, Jennings Bits, Yale Padlocks, Oilers, galv'd Swivels, White Shellac, Gold Leaf, Leather Washers, and at last our fine asst. of Wostenholm Pocket Knives and Razors has got here.

We were almost out of those fine swing Razor Strops, but have a new lot this steamer. We have a full line of Electrical Goods, and can wire houses for Electric Lights on short notice. Now is the time to leave your order for wiring, as in a few months the current for lights can be furnished and then everyone will want lights at once, and those whose houses are wired will of course get lights first.

E. O. HALL & SON.
LIMITED.
COR. FORT & KING STS.

A FEW OF OUR SPECIALTIES.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
"SUPERIOR"
Stoves and Ranges

"EUREKA" RANGES,
"CLIPPER" CABOOSES,
LAUNDRY STOVES,
FRENCH RANGES
set in brick.

AGATE IRON WARE,
AND TIN WARE,
"COLUMBUS" WROUGHT STEEL
SINKS, Galvanized and White
Enameled,
RUBBER HOSE,
CAL. LAWN SPRINKLERS.

Sheet Metal Goods in Tin, Copper or Galvanized Iron on hand or made to order.
Full line of Sanitary Goods, Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Pipe and Fittings.
We are equipped for work of all kinds in the Sheet Metal and Plumbing Trade, and can guarantee thorough workmanship and first class materials in these lines.
We solicit your patronage.

J. Emmeluth & Co.
No. 6 Nuuanu st., and 104 Merchant st.

77-3W

General Advertisements.

Grand Display

— OF —

SUMMER NECK-WEAR.

SPECIAL SALE

FOR ONE WEEK.

— OF —

100 doz. Four-in-hand Ties, 25c. Good value at 50c.

100 doz. do. do 35c. do. do. 75c.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

Genuine Clearance Sale!

All Goods in our Large and Varied Stock Marked
Down to the Lowest Prices.

Brewer Block.

EGAN & GUNN.

514 Fort Street.

Call and see the bargains we are offering.

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Offers Insurance on all the Popular Plans, viz.:

Ordinary Life Plan, Tontine Instalment Plan (NEW, CHEAP and ATTRACTIVE),
Endowment Plan, Joint Life Risks,
Semi Tontine Plan, Partnership Insurance,
Free Tontine Plan, Children's Endowments,
Indemnity Bond Plan (Coupon Bond at maturity, if desired), Annuities,
Endowment Bond Plan (5% guaranteed) Term Insurance, etc., etc. etc.

It will cost you nothing to call at the office of the undersigned, and make further inquiries. Should you conclude to insure, it will be money in your pocket.

Bruce & A. J. Cartwright,

Managers for the Hawaiian Islands EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of U.S.

CHILDREN AND INFANTS'

Hats and Bonnets.

— Immense Variety at —

N. S. SACHS,

104 Fort Street - - Honolulu.

CHILDREN'S CAMBRIC HATS, all colors, 60 cents and upwards; Lace-trimmed MULL HATS, in delicate shades, from 50-75 cents upwards.
CHILDREN'S SILK HATS, FOKES and BONNETS.
CHILDREN'S LACE HATS and LEGHORN FLATS.
INFANTS' LACE BONNETS, Infants' MULL BONNETS from 50 cents and upwards.
SUN BONNETS in great variety at 25 cents and upwards.